

Homework ada7

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homework1

$$(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\Sigma}) = \arg \min_{\mu, \Sigma} J(\mu, \Sigma)$$

$$J(\mu, \Sigma) = (\max(0, 1 - \mu^T \phi(\mathbf{x})y))^2 + \phi(\mathbf{x})^T \Sigma \phi(\mathbf{x}) + \gamma \left\{ \log \frac{\det(\tilde{\Sigma})}{\det(\Sigma)} + \text{tr}(\tilde{\Sigma}^{-1} \Sigma) + (\mu - \tilde{\mu})^T \tilde{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mu - \tilde{\mu}) - d \right\}$$

2乗ヒンジ損失に対する適応正則化分類の μ の解は、次式で表せることを示せ

$$\hat{\mu} = \tilde{\mu} + \frac{y \max(0, 1 - \tilde{\mu}^T \phi(\mathbf{x})y)}{\phi(\mathbf{x})^T \tilde{\Sigma} \phi(\mathbf{x}) + \gamma} \tilde{\Sigma} \phi(\mathbf{x})$$

proof:

$$\mu^T \phi(\mathbf{x}) = \phi(\mathbf{x})^T \mu \text{ より,}$$

$$J(\mu, \Sigma) = (\max(0, 1 - \phi(\mathbf{x})^T \mu y))^2 + \phi(\mathbf{x})^T \Sigma \phi(\mathbf{x}) + \gamma \left\{ \log \frac{\det(\tilde{\Sigma})}{\det(\Sigma)} + \text{tr}(\tilde{\Sigma}^{-1} \Sigma) + (\tilde{\Sigma}^{-1})^T (\mu - \tilde{\mu})^2 - d \right\}$$

$$\max(0, 1 - \tilde{\mu}^T \phi(\mathbf{x})y) = (1 - \tilde{\mu}^T \phi(\mathbf{x})y) \text{ とすると,}$$

$$\frac{\partial J(\mu, \sigma)}{\partial \mu} = 0$$

及び逆行列の公式より,

$$\hat{\mu} = \tilde{\mu} + \frac{y(1 - \tilde{\mu}^T \phi(\mathbf{x})y)}{\phi(\mathbf{x})^T \tilde{\Sigma} \phi(\mathbf{x}) + \gamma} \tilde{\Sigma} \phi(\mathbf{x})$$

また, $\max(0, 1 - \tilde{\mu}^T \phi(\mathbf{x})y) = 0$ の時, $\hat{\mu} = \tilde{\mu}$ なので,

$$\hat{\mu} = \tilde{\mu} + \frac{y \max(0, 1 - \tilde{\mu}^T \phi(\mathbf{x})y)}{\phi(\mathbf{x})^T \tilde{\Sigma} \phi(\mathbf{x}) + \gamma} \tilde{\Sigma} \phi(\mathbf{x})$$

【Q.E.D】

homework2

二乗ヒンジ損失に基づく適応正則化分類を線形モデル

$$f_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}) = f_{\theta}(x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}) = (x^{(1)} x^{(2)} 1) \theta$$

に対して実装せよ

参考: <https://openbook4.me/projects/233/sections/1477>
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In [3]:

```
%matplotlib inline
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
from pandas import DataFrame, Series
from numpy.random import rand, multivariate_normal
from sklearn.utils import shuffle
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from numpy import dot #np.dotはめんどくさいのでdotでつかえるようにする
```

In [4]:

```
N1 = 50      # t=+1 のデータ数
Mu1 = [15,10] # t=+1 の中心座標  Muは $\mu$ 

N2 = 50      # t=-1 のデータ数
Mu2 = [0,0]  # t=-1 の中心座標

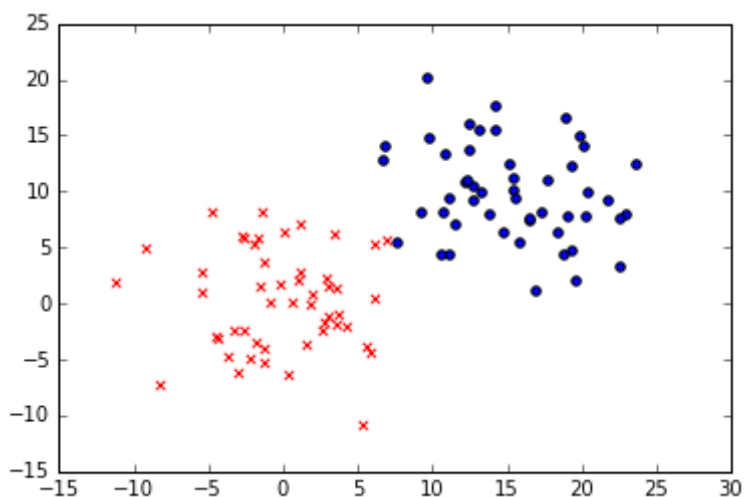
variance = 20

# データセットを用意
cov1 = np.array([[variance,0],[0,variance]]) #分散共分散行列
cov2 = np.array([[variance,0],[0,variance]])

df1 = DataFrame(multivariate_normal(Mu1,cov1,N1),columns=['x','y'])
df1['type'] = 1
df2 = DataFrame(multivariate_normal(Mu2,cov2,N2),columns=['x','y'])
df2['type'] = -1
df = pd.concat([df1,df2],ignore_index=True) #縦に結合

plt.scatter(df1["x"],df1["y"], c='blue', marker='o')
plt.scatter(df2["x"],df2["y"], c='red', marker='x')

plt.show()
```



In [6]:

```
df = shuffle(df).reset_index().drop("index", axis = 1)  #dfをシャッフル
t = df["type"]
data = df[["x", "y"]]
phi = data
phi["bias"] = 1
```

In [7]:

```
#初期値
theta = np.random.normal(loc=0, scale=0.1, size=3)
sigma = np.random.normal(loc=0, scale=0.1, size=(3,3))
```

In [12]:

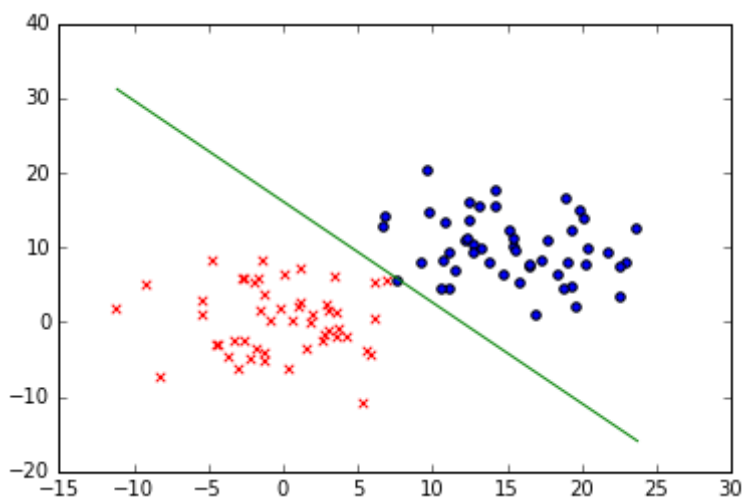
```
for i in range(100):  #データ点すべてを使う
    tmp = dot(phi.ix[i][:, np.newaxis], phi.ix[i][:, np.newaxis].T)
    gamma = 0.0001
    beta = dot(dot(phi.ix[i][:, np.newaxis].T, sigma), phi.ix[i][:, np.newaxis]) + gamma
    sigma = sigma - dot(dot(sigma, tmp), sigma) / beta  #シグマ更新
    theta = theta + t[i] * np.max(1 - dot(theta[:, np.newaxis].T, phi.ix[i]) * t[i], 0) * dot(sigma, phi.ix[i]) /
    theta = theta.flatten()
    #print(theta)
```

In [10]:

```
def f(x):  #モデル関数
    y = - theta[0] / theta[1] * x - theta[2] / theta[1]
    return y
```

In [11]:

```
plt.scatter(df1["x"], df1["y"], c='blue', marker='o')
plt.scatter(df2["x"], df2["y"], c='red', marker='x')
linex = np.arange(df["x"].min(), df["x"].max(), 0.01)
liney = f(linex)  #求めたfを使って直線をかく
plt.plot(linex, liney, color='green')
plt.show()
```



In []: